# **Specification of Thermoelectric Module**

TETC1-127018

### **Description**

The 127 couples, 40 mm × 40 mm size single module is made of selected high performance ingot and fabricated by our unique "soft" processes to achieve superior cooling/heating performance. The module is able to run million thermal cycles in 70 °C temperature change range with less 3% degrading. It is good for the need of frequently cooling down and heating up to 100 °C applications. If higher operation or processing temperature is required, please specify, we can design and manufacture the custom made module according to your special requirements.

#### **Features**

- No moving parts, no noise, and solid-state
- Compact structure, small in size, light in weight
- Environmental friendly
- RoHS compliant
- Precise temperature control
- Exceptionally reliable in quality, high performance

## **Application**

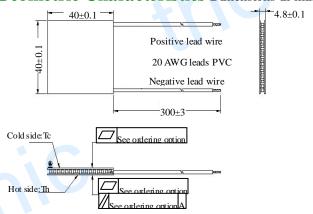
- Food and beverage service refrigerator
- Portable cooler box for cars
- Liquid cooling
- Temperature stabilizer
- CPU cooler and scientific instrument
- Photonic and medical systems

### **Peformance Specification Sheet**

Th(℃)	27	50	Hot side temperature at environment: dry air, N <sub>2</sub>	
$\mathrm{DT}_{\mathrm{max}}(\mathfrak{C})$	74	83	Temperature Difference between cold and hot side of the module when cooling capacity is zero at cold side	
U <sub>max</sub> (Voltage)	16.8	18.2	Voltage applied to the module at DT <sub>max</sub>	
$I_{max}(amps)$	3.03	3.03	DC current through the modules at DT <sub>max</sub>	
Q <sub>C max</sub> (Watts)	31.7	34.1	Cooling capacity at cold side of the module under DT=0 °C	
AC resistance(ohms)	4.2	4.5	The module resistance is tested under AC	
Tolerance (%)	± 10		For thermal and electricity parameters	

## Geometric Characteristics Dimensions in millimeters

## **Manufacturing Options**



#### A. Solder:

- 1. T100: BiSn (Melting Point=138℃)
- 2. T200: CuSn (Melting Point= 227 °C)

#### B. Sealant:

- 1. NS: No sealing (Standard)
- 2. SS: Silicone sealant
- 3. EPS: Epoxy sealant
- 4. Customer specify sealing

#### C. Ceramics:

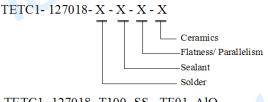
- 1. Alumina ( $Al_2O_3$ , white 96%)(AlO)
- 2. Aluminum Nitride (AlN)

#### D. Ceramics Surface Options:

- 1. Blank ceramics (not metalized)
- 2. Metalized (Copper-Nickel plating)

## Ordering Option Naming for the Module

Suffix	Thickness	Flatness/	Lead wire length(mm)	
	(mm)	Parallelism (mm)	Standard/Optional length	
TF	0:4.8±0.1	0:0.05/0.05	300±3/Specify	
TF	1:4.8±0.05	1:0.025/0.025	300±3/Specify	
TF	2:4.8±0.025	2:0.015/0.015	300±3/Specify	
Eg. TF01: Thickness 4.8±0.1(mm) and Flatness 0.025/0.025(mm)				



TETC1- 127018- T100 -SS - TF01- AlO

T100: Solder, BiSn (Melting Point=138 °C)

SS: Silicone sealing AlO: Alumina white 96%
TF01: Thickness ±0.1(mm) and Flatness/Parallelism 0.025/0.025(mm)

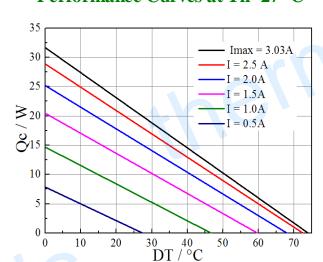
### **Operation Cautions**

- Cold side of the module sticked on the object being cooled
- Hot side of the module mounted on a heat radiator
- Work under DC

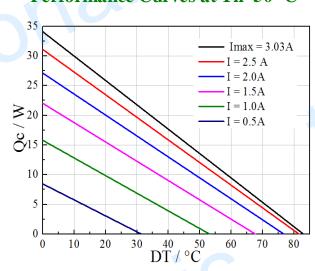
- Operation below I<sub>max</sub> or V<sub>max</sub>
- Storage module below 100 ℃

#### **Performance Curve**

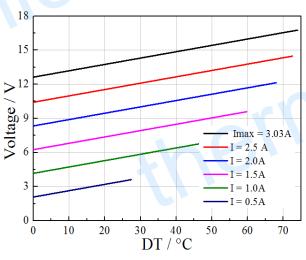
#### Performance Curves at Th=27 ℃

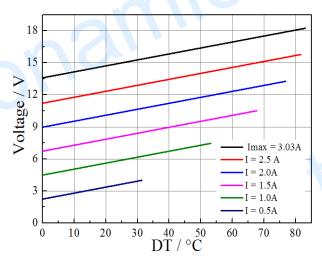


### Performance Curves at Th=50 °C

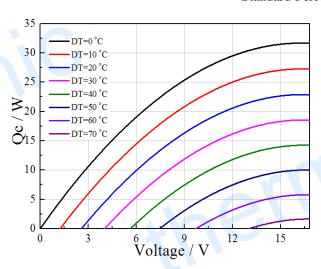


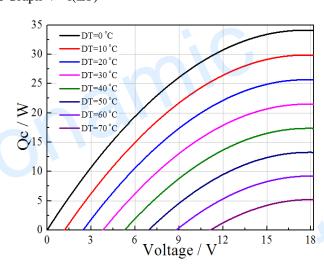
Standard Performance Graph Qc = f(DT)



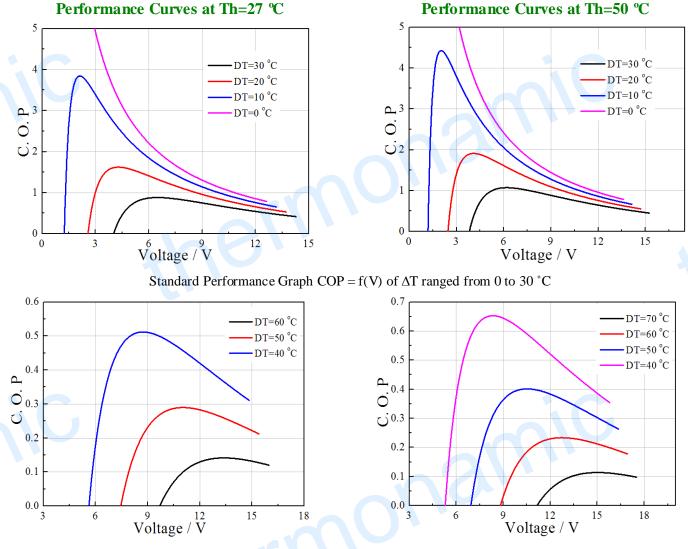


Standard Performance Graph  $V= f(\Delta T)$ 





Standard Performance Graph Qc = f(V)

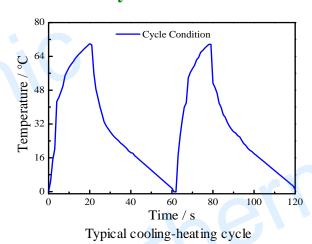


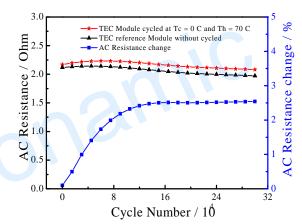
Standard Performance Graph COP = f(V) of  $\Delta T$  ranged from 40 to 60/70 °C

Remark: The coefficient of performance (COP) is the cooling power Qc/Input power (V × I).

A typical 127 couples module is fabricated by the unique "soft" process and has demonstrated that it only has 2.5% degrading after 300,000 thermal cycling. The below graphic shows that in beginning 120,000 cycles, it degrade about 2.5%, and then go on stable with very tiny degrading in further 180,000 thermal cycles. It is derived out that the modules can go over million thermal cycles.

## TEC Thermal Cycle Lifetime Test On TETC1-12706





The Chart for AC Resistance and AC Resistance Changes

vs Cycle Number